

## **REMARKS**

### **Rejection of claims 11-21 under 35 U.S.C. §101**

Claims 11-21 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §101 as allegedly being directed to non-statutory subject matter. Claims 11, 16 and 19 have been amended herein to recite recordable computer readable signal bearing media, which is limited to tangible embodiments, and claims 12, 13, 17, 18, 20 and 21 have been cancelled. Applicants respectfully assert that claims 11, 14-16 and 19 recite statutory subject matter under 35 U.S.C. §101.

### **Rejection of claims 1-10, 14 and 15 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b)**

The examiner rejected claims 1-10, 14 and 15 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by Tarui. In the rejection, the examiner states that Tarui teaches the logical partition suspend/resume mechanism in claim 1, citing page 5 paragraph 84 of Tarui. The cited paragraph in Tarui discusses how an I/O adapter may be changed from one logical partition to another. The operating system stops using the I/O adapter and disconnects the I/O adapter from itself, as shown in step 6001 in FIG. 16. The I/O adapter is then reconfigured to the new logical partition in step 6002. If necessary, I/O addresses are reallocated in step 6003, and the operating system in the new partition may then start using the I/O in step 6004.

The discussion above shows that Tarui teaches dynamically changing the allocation of an I/O adapter from one logical partition to a different logical partition while both logical partitions are running. Claim 1 as originally filed recited suspending one or more logical partitions before the I/O reconfiguration mechanism reconfigures the identified I/O, and resuming all suspended logical partitions after the I/O reconfiguration

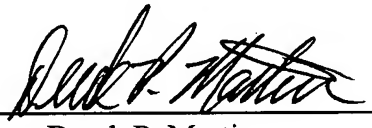
mechanism reconfigures the identified I/O. Nowhere does Tarui teach or suggest suspending or resuming logical partitions as recited in the claims as originally filed.

All of the independent claims have been amended herein to specifically recite how the suspending of a logical partition is performed and how the resuming of a logical partition is performed. A logical partition is suspended by inhibiting dispatch of tasks to the logical partition and waiting until all pending tasks in the logical partition are complete. A logical partition is resumed by enabling dispatch of tasks to the logical partition. These amendments are supported by the specification at p. 10 lines 16-20. Because Tarui does not teach or suggest suspending a logical partition or resuming a logical partition in the manner recited in the amended claims, all of the pending claims are allowable over Tarui.

Conclusion

In summary, Tarui does not teach, support, or suggest the unique combination of features in applicants' claims presently on file. Therefore, applicants respectfully assert that all of applicants' claims are allowable. Such allowance at an early date is respectfully requested. The Examiner is invited to telephone the undersigned if this would in any way advance the prosecution of this case.

Respectfully submitted,

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